WHEAT SHOWS A SMALL GAIN AFTER A DULL SESSION.

Corr Declines on the Increase of Receipts-Oats a Little Higher and Provisions Without Change.

CHICAGO, May 25 .- To-day's markets were dull and featureless. July wheat closed a shade higher, July corn 16c lower, unchanged to a shade lower.

The absence of cables, owing to holiday observance in Liverpool and London, produced a pall of lethargy in the wheat market. There was little outside trading, the 53%c. Clove seed, cash, \$6.50; October, \$5.25. few transactions being confined to the prorather firm tendency prevailed. A disposi- 25%c tion developed to even up over Sunday, and shorts were buyers to a moderate extent. Under this influence the price rose to 73@73%c, but under profit-taking reacted to 72%c, closing a shade higher at 73c. Scaboard clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 250,000 bu. Primary receipts were 495,000 bu, compared with 531,000 bu a 200 cars, against 177 last week and 503 a

three of contract grade. Corn shared the duliness of the wheat scale, with no important transactions. July corn opened unchanged to the higher at 45% @43%c, and under covering by shorts There was a moderate trade in cats, but 14c more. the market inclined to duliness. July

and \$14.70, and closed unchanged at \$14.671/2. July lard opened unchanged at \$8.121/2, sold changed at \$8.121/2. July ribs opened a shade lower at \$7.95, sold between \$7.921/2 and \$7.95,

between \$8.071/2 and \$8.10, and closed unand closed a shade lower at \$7.95. Estimates for Monday's receipts: Wheat, 55 cars; corn, 840 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 89,000 head. Leading futures ranged as follows: est.

July 72%-73 43%-43% ******* Sept Oats— May July Sept Pork— May ****** 43% 43%-43% ******* ****** 2814 26\$14.67% \$14.67% \$14.6014.60 14.60 · 8.1216 ****** 8.121/2 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet Winter patents, \$3.80@3.90; straights, \$3.20@3.70; \$2.60003.40; spring specials, \$4.20; patents 2.45@3.80; straights, \$2.90@3.20; bakers, \$2.20@ No. 2 red wheat, 75@76c. No. 2 corn, 427461

434c: No. 2 yellow, 424@435c. No. 2 oats, 294@ 295c: No. 2 white, 2956@30c. Good feeding barley, fair to choice malting, 50053c. No. 1 flax- firm at 4.35c; spelter dull at 3.80c. seed, \$1.63; No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.70. Clover contract grade, \$9.50. Prime timothy seed Mess pork, per brl, \$14.65@14.70. Lard, per 0 lbs, \$8.124@8.25. Short-rib sides (loose), \$7.95 20. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), -clear sides (boxed), \$8.12%@8.25. Whisky, keys, 71%@9c; broilers, 22@28c. Receipts-Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 51,000 be corn, 665,000 bu; oats, 395,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu barley, 2,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 11,000 bris wheat, 152,000 bu; corn. 387,000 bu; oats, 195,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

Wheat Outlook in Europe.

LONDON, May 25 .- The Mark Lane Express, commenting on the adverse weather conditions, says: "At present there is no probability of the wheat harvest beginning in July, even in Sussex and Thanet, while in East Angila it is not likely to be gathered before the third week in August. The present cereal year therefore will have to Austric Hungary show over an average wheat promise in the Austrian Tyrol, Hun-week ago. Woolen and worsteds also irregular, but the demand shows slight improvement. gary, Bohemia and Silesia, a fair average in Crotia and Bosnia, and below the average in Calicia and Transylvania. In Algeria the harvest is beginning and a good yield is anticipated."

AT NEW YORK.

Most Staples Quiet, but Generally Steady-Provisions Firm.

NEW YORK, May 25 .- Flour-Receipts. 5,529 bris; exports, 10,000 bris. Market neglected and about steady at old prices; Minnesota patents, \$4@4.25; Minnesota bakers', \$2.90@3.25; winter patents, \$3.65@4; winter straights, \$3.45@3.60; winter extras, \$2.45@ 2.85; winter low grades, \$2.30@2.40. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, \$1; city, 98c; Brandywine, \$2.45@2.55. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, \$2.80@3.10; choice to fancy, \$3.20@3.50. People Living Who Recall the Tra-Rye dull; No. 2 Western, 60c. Barley nommal: feeding, 46@48%c; malting, 62@70c. Barley malt dull; Western, 65@72c. Wheat-Receipts, 208,550 bu; exports, 40,069

bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 81%c f. o.wb

afloat, 79%c elevator; No. 1 northern Dubuth, 84%c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth 90%c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened about steady and held their own throughout most of the forenoon operations. Cold weather in the Northwest, moderate covering and fears of bullish statistics on Monday were the chief bull factors; closed steady and unchanged. May, 79% @79%c, closed at 79%c; July, 78 9-16@78%c, closed at 78%c; September, 75 9-16@75%c, closed at 75%c. Corn-Receipts, 45,000 bu; exports, 37,200 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 49c elevator, 49%c f. o. b. affoat. Options were inactive all day, but on light offerings closed steady at a partial 4c advance; July, 4846484c, closed at 48%c; September closed at 48c. Oats-Receipts, 230,500 bu; exports, 225 bu Spot dull; No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 321/6c; No. 2 white, 3316@3416c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed Western, 321/6/341/6c; track white, 33 @371/c. Options quiet but stendy.

Hay quiet; shipping, Toe; good to choice, Hops quiet; State, common to choice, 190 crop, 17@20c; 1899, 11@15c; old, 2@6c; Pacific coast, 1900 erop, 16@19c; 1899, 11@15c; old, Hides steady; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 18160

California, 21 to 25 lbs, 19c; Texas, dry 24 to 30 lbs, 140/14%c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavy weights, 24/25c; acid, 23/26/24/4c. Beef steady; family, \$10.500 12; mess, \$8.5 @9.50; beef hams, \$20@21.50; packet, \$10@10.50; city, extra India mess, \$15@17. Cut meats quiet; pickled beilies, 850105c; pickled shoulders, 74c; pickled hams, 93 (104c Lard easy; Western steamed, \$8.25.

fined dull; continent, \$8.45; S. A., \$9.15; compound, \$6.75. Pork steady; family, \$16@16.50; short clear, \$15.50%17; mess, \$15.25@16.50. Tallow firm; city (\$2 a package), 4%c; country (packages free), 565%c. Cottonseed oil quiet; prime crude, 31%c; prime yellow, Sec. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 3344

6c; Japan, 4%64%c. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 32%40c. Coffee Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 65-16c, Mild quiet; Cordova, 84@121cc Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining, 3%c; cen trifugal, 96 test, 49-32c; molasses sugar. 34c. Refined quiet; No. , 5.00c; No. 7, 4.90c No. 8, 4,80c; No. 9, 4,75c; No. 10, 4,70c; No. 11, 4.65c; No. 12, 4.60c; No. 13, 4.60c; No. 14 4.55c; standard A. 5.35c; confectioner's A. 5.25c; mould A, 5.90c; cut loaf, 6.05c; crushed, 6.06c; powdered, 5.65c; granulated, 5.55c;

TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Baltimore. Cincinnati and Other Places.

83.75; extra fancy and straight, \$3.15@3,30; clear 2 8063. Corn meal, \$2.30. Bran steady; sacked east track, 68q. Wheat-No. 2 red, cash, May, 724c; July, 694, 3694c; September, No. 2 hard, 73c, Corn-No. 2, cash, 42c; May July, 42c; September, 42%a, Oats No. 2 b, 29c; May, 29c; July, 27%c; September No. 2 white, 30%c. Pork steady; jobbing Lard quiet and easy at \$5. Dry-sal (boxed) quiet; extra shorts, \$3.25; clear \$3.27%; clear sides, \$8.50. Bacon (boxed) 5,000 bu; cats, 38,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls, wheat, 197,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; cats, 29,-

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour dull; receipts 9,986 bris; exports, 12,811 bris. Wheat dull; spo and the month, 78@78%c; June, 77%c asked; July 414-674%c; August, 73%-673%c; steamer No. 2 red Southern, by sample, 70@794c; Southern, on grade, 764@784c. Corn firm; mixed, spot and the month, 47@474c; June, 46%@47c; July, 46560 474c; steamer mixed, 46@464c; receipts, 138.648 bu; exports, 85,774 bu; Southern white corn 49%c; Southern yellow corn, 49@49%c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 33%@34c; No. 2 mixed, 31%@ 2c; receipts, 16,370 bu.

KANSAS CITY, May 25.—Wheat—July, 66440 6544c; September, 64440644c; cash, No. 2 hard, 6344070c; No. 2 req. 70071c. Corn—July, 4046c; September, 46440464c; No. 2 white 414c. Oats— No. 2 white, 3169314c. Receipts-Wheat, 109,000 u; corn. 29,600 bu; oats, 22,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 52,800 bu; corn, 13,600 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. CINCINNATI, May 25.-Flour duil. Wheat ominal; No. 2 red, 75c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 31@31%c. Rye July oats the higher and provisions from at \$3.45. Bacon firm at \$3.125. Whisky increase of 250 over last week, 600 over the teady; No. 2, 59c. Lard quiet at \$8. Bulk meats distillers' finished goods) steady on a basis of \$1.27. Sugar firm.

TOLEDO, May 25.-Wheat dull and easier; cash and May, 75c; July, 73%c. Corn quiet and lower; cash and May, 44c; July, 43%c. Oats dull and firm; cash and May, 29c; July, 281c. Rye, DULUTH, May 25.-Wheat-No. 1 hard, cash.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 25.-Wheat-Cash, 72%c July, 71%@72c; September, 68%@68%c. MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Barley steady; No. 2,

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, May 25.-Butter-Receipts, 4.567 Cheese-Receipts, 2,474 packages. Market irregyear ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported large, white, 84 @84c; fancy, small, colored, 90 9%c; fancy, small, white, 969%c. Eggs-Re-ceipts, 6,134 packages. Market steady; Western year ago. Local receipts were 30 cars, ungraded, 11 1/2012 to; Western selected, 13@131/2c. PHILADELPHIA, May 25 .- Butter steady: fancy Western creamery, 19%c; fancy Western prime, market. The trading was on a limited fresh near-by, 131/20; fresh Western, 131/2014c; fresh Southwestern, 121/20; fresh Southern, 120. Cheese quiet but firm. CHICAGO, May 25 .- On the Produce Exchange

to-day the butter market was strong; creameries, advanced to 44@404c. Large receipts in- 14@184c; dairies, 14@17c. Cheese steady at \$4.00 duced an easier feeling, and profit-taking 10½c. Eggs, 11c.

caused a reduction to 43½c. The close was KANSAS CITY, May 25.—Eggs firm; fresh Mis-Steady, Mc lower at 43%c. Local receipts souri and Kansas stock, 31%c per dozen, loss off, were 735 cars, 302 of contract grade. cases returned; new whitewood cases included,

ST. LOUIS, May 25.-Butter-Creamery, 157 opened unchanged at 28%c, sold between 19c; dairy, 12@15c. Eggs steady at 11%c, rehigher at 28%c. Local receipts were 323 LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Butter—Pound bricks, steers averaging a little over 1,000 lbs at mixed packers, \$5.65@5.85; light, \$5.45@5.75; pigs. cars. Local receipts were 323 LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Butter—Pound bricks, steers averaging a little over 1,000 lbs at mixed packers, \$5.65@5.85; light, \$5.45@5.75; pigs. 20c; 60-lb tubs, 19c; 25-lb tubs, 19 20c; 60-lb tubs, 19c; 25-lb tubs, 191/2c. Egge, 101/2c. Provisions were dull. July pork opened | CINCINNATI, May 25.—Eggs steady at 11c. at \$4.25@4.75. Quotations: unchanged at \$14.67%, sold between \$14.60 Butter quiet. Cheese steady; Ohio flat, 11%c.

NEW YORK, May 25 .- Petroleum dull; refined New York, 6.90c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 6.85c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bulk, 4.30c Rosin quiet; strained common to good, \$1.52%. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 354@36c. SAVANNAH, May 25 .- Spirits of turpentine firm at 324c. Rosin firm. Quote: A. B. C. \$1.10; D. \$1.15; E. \$1.20; F. \$1.25; G. \$1.30; H. \$1.55; I. \$1.85; K. \$2.10; M. \$2.40; N. \$2.75; window glass, \$3.05; water white, \$3.30. WILMINGTON, May 25 .- Spirits of turpentine nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Crude turpentine steady at \$1.10 to \$2.10. Tar quiet at

> OIL CITY, May 25 .- Credit balances, \$1.05. Certificates-no bid. No runs or shipments reported. MONTPELIER, May 25.-Indiana and South Lima crude petroleum, 74c; North Lima, 79c. CHARLESTON, May 25.-Spirits of turpentine firm at 32c. Rosin firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 25.-The market for metals to-day was very slow. Buyers and sellers were solding aloof until information could be had from London, which will not be available until Tuesday. In the meanwhile, prices here ruled more or less nominal in the absence of demand. Tin was dull at 28@28.50c. Copper also dull at 17c for Lake Superior and 15%c for casting and electrolytic. Lead, 4.3715c and spelter at 3.35@4c Iron markets were easy at old prices. Pig iron warrants, \$9.50@10.50; Northern foundry, \$15.25@ 16.50; Southern foundry, \$14@15.50, and soft ST. LOUIS, May 25.-Metals steady. Lead

NEW YORK, May 25 .- Poultry-Alive steady and unchanged. Dressed steady; fowls, 91/c; tur ST. LOUIS, May 25 .- Poultry-Chickens, 640 7c; springs, 13@16c; turkeys, 5c; ducks, 5@6c springs, 13c; geese, 4c. LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Poultry-Hens, 71/20; spring chickens, \$1.50@3, according to size; turkeys, 3c; ducks, 7%c. CINCINNATI, May 25 .- Poultry firm; chickens,

8½@12c; turkeys, 5@6c. Dry Coods.

NEW YORK, May 25 .- The week closes dull in all departments of the dry goods market, with a return of the bad weather, and only a limited business has been done in any descrip ion of merchandise at first hands, whether it staple linens or funcies. Print cloths continue nactive and featureless. American cotton yarns find food for fifty-five weeks. Reports from have been dull throughout and very irregular, with some business done at lower prices than a Linen yarns unchanged.

> NEW ORLEANS, May 25 .- Cotton quiet and steady. Sales, 1,100 bales. Ordinary, 5%c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; low middling, 6%c; middling, 7%c: good middling, \$ 3-16c; middling fair, \$ 7-16c. Recalpts, 442 bales; stock, 159,451 bales. NEW YORK, May 25 .- Spot closed quiet and %c higher; middling uplands, 8%c; middling gulf,

\$14c. Sales, 350 bales.

ST. LOUIS, May 25 .- Wool steady at revised quotations; medium grades, 11@17c; light fine. 11@14c; heavy fine, 9@11c; tub washed, 17@25c. NEW YORK, May 25 .- Wool quiet; domestic

fleece, 26@27c; Texas, 16@17c. THE CONCORD OF THE PRESENT.

ditions of Its Past.

New York Times Literary Review. Few people seem to be aware that Wilist, a nephew of the celebrated William of writers, but not as a surviving member of that famous coterie. Many years ago he retired from all active work, but he still lives in Concord and delights to live over in memory the years of Concord's supremacy in American letters. Mr. Channing's wife died many years ago. He himself now shares a house with Frank B. Sanborn, who, like Channing, has written a biography of Thoreau and who was also friend and companion of the Concord galaxy. Their house is an unpretentious frame structure, with vines growing over a spacious front veranda. Just back of the house the Concord river runs quietly by. Up the river about 400 yards is the bridge near which stands the Minute Man. and over across the river can be seen the farms formerly owned by the seven families so long associated with this region. Channing occupies the second floor of the house, while Mr. Sanborn lives on the first floor. Channing keeps his library with him and spends most of his time in reading and in talking with Sanborn. Channing is now eighty-three years old, and is too feble to venture outdoors very much. He stays in the house the year round, therefore, except on one day. The day on which the poet breaks his rule is Thanksgiving day. For years it has been his custom on this day to go to the home of Miss Ellen Emerson, the daughter of the essavist, and dine with her. A carrlage is brought to the door every Thanksgiving and Channing rides the half mile that separates his home from that in which Emerson used to live. Miss Emerson lives there now with three women companions. and a large part of the house is just as "the Sage of Concord" left it. Channing does no writing, and has done none for cerhaps two decades. His friend Sanborn, however, still contributes to magazines. although he is himself seventy years of age. Sanborn still has his library. The libraries of Channing, Emerson and Sanborn, therefore, are the only libraries belenging to the Concord group which are still intact. The library of Hawthorne was divided among his children. Thoreau's books were distributed among his friends. although there were very few of them to distribute. A large part of Bronson Alcott's library is still preserved in Concord

The Way Things Happen.

Philadelphia Record.

never know where you stand," said the young reporter, who occasionally varies the hogs will be higher in the near future. monotony of dally assignments by grinding out verses and such things. "About two weeks ago I sent a poem to Puck and an- prices. other to Judge, both in the same mail. Two days later, such is the rapidity of editorial judgment, they both came back to me. Well, I simply turned around and sent the one Puck had rejected to Judge and the one Judge had rejected to Puck. That was a week ago, and this morning I-" "Yes: I averaged 1,096 lbs, and sold to A. Kahn & know," broke in his friend, eagerly, "The shorts, \$5; clear ribs, \$9.12%; clear one that Puck declined was accepted by

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

CATTLE IN ACTIVE DEMAND AT STEADY TO STRONG PRICES.

Hogs Opened Quiet, but Later Became Strong-Sheep Steady-Condition of Markets Elsewhere.

UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.-Cattle-Receipts, 300; shipments, 200. This week's receipts of cattle show an same week a year ago and nearly 400 over the corresponding week two years ago. Thus far this year there is a gain of nearly 17,000 over the same period last year. The market this week has been characterized by small supplies and 'an unusually good fessionals. July wheat opened unchanged May, 74c; No. 1 northern, cash, 74c; to arrive, 74%c; No. 2 demand. The quality of the offerings for at 72% 173c, and for the first half hour a northern, 70c. Corn, 41%c; May, 42c. Oats, 290 the most part has not been such as to encourage competition between buyers, but there was a gradual upward movement in notwithstanding the advance in prices it has been impossible to increase the receipts to the requirements of the trade. At tha close of the week a few top cattle were represented, and the highest price obtained in this market for five months were realized. At the close of the week the best export cattle were selling on a basis of 20@25c higher than the close of last week. Good feeding cattle were scarce, and, in sympathy with fat stock, sold at stronger prices. During the week export steers sold as high as \$6, feeding steers at \$5, heifers at \$5.15, cows at \$4.50. On account of the good prices prevailing the receipts to-day were larger than expected at this time in the week. There was a continued good demand from all buyers, and from the start the of- Indians, \$105.15; cows, \$3.35@4.75; heifers, \$3.75@ ferings changed hands promptly on a basis

> \$5.35, and 1,029-lb steers at \$5. Heifers sold week, 96,000. Extra prime steers, 1,350 lbs and Good export steers, 1,350 to 1,450 Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb Steers 5.30@ 5.60 Good to choice 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers Plain fat steers, 1,350 lbs and up-Plain fat steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 5.10@ 5.30 Plain fat steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., 4.80@ 5.00 Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,-100 Ibs Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs 4,60@ 4.75 Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900

Good to choice heifers..... 4.50@ 5.15 Fair to medium heifers 4.15@ 4.40 Prime to fancy export bulls 4.00@ 4.25 Good to choice cows and calves...40.00@50.00 Common to medium cows and calves20.00@35.00 -Representative Sales .-

Hogs-Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,200. The marketing of hogs this week has been more liberal, showing an increase of 5,000 over last week and nearly 6,000 over the same week a year ago. Thus far this year there is a gain of 33,000 hogs compared with the same period last year. For the week ending yesterday Kingan & Co. bought a total of 23,806 hogs, against 20,024 bought by all packers the preceding week. During against 5,903 the preceding week. The marup and down movement in values. On Monday the market was quotably steady, on Tuesday steady to a shade lower, Wednesday there was a decline of 21/205c, followed by a further reaction on Thursday. On Friday the market rallied 21/205c, and at the extreme close of the week opening sales were a little lower, but the close was more satisfactory than the preceding day. The average in prices at the close of the week was about 24c lower than the close of last week and that much higher than the low time this week. The extreme price of the week was \$5.92%. Not a great many prime heavy hogs have been marketed, but the quality generally has been satisfactory to liam Ellery Channing, the poet and essay- the trade. The receipts to-day were a little larger than a week ago, and about equal to Ellery Channing, is still alive. He is the average at this time in the week. The thought of as one of the Concord group market opened with all buyers in the field, and there was a reasonably good demand. but, in harmony with reports from other places, the bidding at the start was lower and the first transactions indicated a decline of about 21/2c in prices. Packers were rather indifferent at the start, but when they realized that shippers were getting a good part of the supply they took hold more freely, and before the close the trading was active at more satisfactory prices than equal kinds sold for yesterday. A good clearance was made early and the market closed steady. Sales ranged from \$5.65 to \$5.8714, and a very large proportion of the supply sold above \$5.70. Quotations:

Good to choice medium and Mixed and heavy packing 5.65/05.80 Good to choice light weights 5.7005.77% Common to fair light weights 5.65@5.6736 Common to good pigs..... 5.00@5.60

Sheep-Receipts, 150; shipments fair. The receipts of sheep and lambs this week show a decrease of about 200 compared with last week. Thus far this year there is an increase of over 13,000 compared with the same period last year. The earl, part of the week the receipts were too small to encourage competition between all buyers, and there was no quotable change in prices, but later in the week, with increased receipts and a corresponding improvement in the demand, the trading was active and good stock advanced 25c in prices. During the week spring lambs sold as high as \$6.50. clipped lambs and yearlings at \$5 and clipped sheep at \$4. The receipts to-day were as large as expected on Saturday, and with a steady demand a good clearance was made early at yesterday's prices, although. on account of the difference in quality, there were no sales to-day as high as yesterday.

Spring lambs sold at \$6, clipped yearlings at \$4.50 and sheep at \$3.40. Quotations: Spring lambs Common to medium sheep...... 2.5073 25 Stockers and feeding sheep 2.00@3 00 Bucks, per 100 lbs. Above quotations are for clipped stock.

-Trade Notes .-Ed L. Johnson, of Westfield, had a load of hogs in the market to-day Stoner Bros., of Greencastle, were represented with two loads of hogs. Nobody seems to believe that prices of Over 5.000 hogs were received a year ago, and there was only about 24c decline in

Glenwood was represented by P. S. Daubenspeck with a load of hogs that sold to Beck at \$5.87%. Charles B. Sweringen, of Mooresville, brought in forty-two head of steers that | not said and written time and time again Son, for J. Shamberg & Son, of New York

city, at \$5.40. sides, 19.25, Hay dull; prairie, flegil; timothy, likely steady at 11.27. Iron cotton ties, likely steady at 11.27

acted in the cattle market. All offered changed steady, and the closing was quiet at quotations: | would prove fatal I felt a desire to do right Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs and up-.\$5.25@ 5.60 I had committed. Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300-lb steers... 4,50@ 5.00 Medium to good 900 to 1,100-lb steers.... 3,75@ 4.60 Good to choice feeding steers ... Fair to medium feeding steers....... Common to good stockers...... Fair to medium heifers ..

Good to choice cows...... Fair to medium cows ... Good to choice cows and calves...... active, and medium hegs ruled steady, while light mixed averaged 214c lower than yesterday.

Best heavies sold at \$5.80@5.90, with light mixed from \$5.65@5.77%. Orders were numerous and values. All classes have been wanted, and the supply was exhausted early. The market closed steady at quotations: Good to choice mixed. Fair to good roughs..... 5.00@5.50 Sheep-Receipts nominal; shipments none. All kinds were steady, with a very satisfactory de-

> steady at quotations: common to fair lambs

Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, May 25 .- Cattle-Receipts, 5. Market, compared with a week ago: Beef steers oc to 15c higher; other cattle steady. Nominal quotations: Choice beef steers, \$5.40@5.75; fair 3.25; canners, \$2@3.25; bulls, \$3@4.80; calves, \$4@ 3.25. Receipts for the week, 22,000; last week, of steady to strong prices compared with | 21,000

yesterday. Sales included distillery-fed | Hogs-Receipts, 7,500. Market 5c lower. Top \$5.90; bulk of sales, \$5.65@5.85; heavy, \$5.80@5.90 pared with week ago: Lambs 25c to 35c higher; sheep steady. Western lambs, \$5@5.60; Western wethers, \$4.25 @4.75; Western yearlings, \$4.50@5; ewes, \$3.75@4.25; culls, \$2.75@3.50; Texas grass sheep, \$3.50@4.20; Texas lambs, \$4.40@4.65; spring lambs, \$5.50

26.50. Receipts for the week, 14,500; last week, CHICAGO, May 25 .- Cattle-Receipts, 200. Market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, \$5.30@6; poor to medium, \$4.15@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3@5; cows, \$2.90@4.70; helfers, \$3@5 canners, \$2.25@2.95; bulls, \$3@4.40; calves, \$4.15@ 1.25; Texas fed steers, \$4.25@5.40; Texas bulls, Hogs-Receipts to-day, 18,000; Monday, 32,000 estimated; left over, 3,000. Market opened slow and closed steady. Top, \$5.92%; mixed and butchers, \$5.60@5.90; good to choice heavy, \$5.75@5.9214; rough heavy, \$5.60@5.70; light, \$5.65@5.8214; bulk of sales, \$5.75@6:8714. Sheep-Receipts, 3,000. Sheep and lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, \$4.40@4.65; fair to choice mixed, \$4.15@5.35; Western sheep, \$4.40@4.65; Tex-as sheep, \$4.50@4.85; native lambs, \$4@5.75; West-

This Week's Receipts—Cattle, 54,100; hogs, 179,-700; sheep, 73,500. Last week: Cattle, 50,000; hogs, 127,200; sheep, 57,200. Lowest May receipts of cattle since 1892. NEW YORK, May 25.-Beeves-Receipts, 55. No trade in live cattle. Feeling heavy. Cables anchanged. Shipments, 1,420 cattle, 650 sheep and 11,530 quarters of beef. Calves-Receipts, 22. Market steady. eals sold at \$5.60; no buttermilks. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 5,099. fair demand. Clipped sheep, \$4.25@4.80; lipped lambs, \$5.25@6; spring lambs nominally Hogs-Receipts, 1,336, all for slaughterers. Market nominally steady. ST. LOUIS, May 25.-Cattle-Receipts none.

Market steady. Native shipping and export \$5@6; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$4.25@5.45; steers under 1,000 lbs, \$3.50@5.15; stock ers and feeders, \$3.25@4.90; cows and helfers, \$2@5.10; canners, \$1.50@2.85; bulls, \$2.85@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.85@5.20; cows and heifers, \$374.50. Hogs-Receipts, 3,000. Market a shade lower. Pigs and lights, \$5.65@5.75; packers, \$5.70@5.80; butchers, \$5.80@5.95. Sheep-Receipts none. Market quiet. Native muttons, \$4@4.60; lambs, \$5@7.25; culls and bucks, \$3.25@4.50; stockers, \$2.80@3.05; Texans, \$3.25@4.10. SOUTH OMAHA, May 25.-Cattle-Receipts Market nominally unchanged and 10@200 higher on the week. Hogs-Receipts, 13,000. Market 5c lower, and closed steady. Choice heavy, \$5.70@5.75; mixed, \$5.60@5.674; light, \$5.57%@5.62%; bulk of sales, Sheep-Receipts, 300. Market steady and un changed.

CINCINNATI, May 25 .- Hogs active and strong Cattle steady at \$2.50@5.40. Sheep steady at \$2.50@4.15. Lambs steady at

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Their Battles Were Fought. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

while ago," said a veteran who had been discussing the reunion at Memphis, "and I was impressed with the number of veterans who still hang around the hills that have teen made memorable in the country's distory by the fierce battle that was fought there in the sixties. There is something pathetic about it to me. These old, gray haired soldiers have camped right in the shadow of those hills ever since the war, as if devoted to every memory of the place. The morning sun throws the shadows of the hills across their homes and the evening sun throws them back again from the other side, and thus these old soldiers are spending their latter days in the very I have ever seen, except a few at Western shadow of this historic battle ground. "The forts, During all my life in the West I monuments out yonder on the hill speak for the other fellows,' said one of them to me, 'but we are here to speak for the Confederacy.' They are typical of the character of men who followed the fortunes of the lost cause. But many of them are tull of good stories, and I recall one story told me by an old Confederate who is now running a livery stable in Chattanooga. He is fond of telling it on himself. It was auring one of the preliminary skirmishes at Chickamauga. The federal troops had reached the top of the hill, and the Contederates had been forced down on the other side. They hid behind stumps and trees, fell over behind logs and sought other places of concealment in their effort to escape Yankee bullets. 'I fell over behind a log, with my face down,' said the Chattanooga liveryman, 'and I could hear the Yankee bullets whistling over my head or burying themselves in the log behind which I was hiding. In hugging close up to | woman of the club class who would refer the log I had shoved my face into a hornets' nest. The hornet covered my face nd head, and I laid there picking them off one at a time until I found an opporunity to escape. Soon after that I met a ragged-looking soldier, and he said: "Great goodness, Jim! What on earth is the mater with your face?" I told him I had shoved into a hornets' nest while dodging ankee bullets. "You must have suffered fearfully," he said. "No," I replied, "I with great detail who Ibsen was. never experienced a more delicious feeling in my life," and really I never enjoyed anything as much as I did the sting of those hornets.' The old liveryman chuckled ver the story, and no doubt he really felt that the hornets' nest was a pleasure resort | now popular quatrains. Why should the under the circumstances. ENGLISHWOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Sudden Change from Becoming Black to Ill-Chosen Styles and Colors.

London Letter in Chicago Post.

All Americans know, or think they know, that the average, everyday Englishwoman is not a "good dresser" and is altogether lacking in the art of "getting herself up" fect-that is, from Jan. 25 until yesterdaythey would have rubbed their eyes and said the Englishwomen can't be stylish, yet every woman I have met in the street. has seemed to be not only well groomed

clothes of Englishwomen during the last three months. Indeed, old Londoner as I. because of long residence here, seem to be, anty of culture. Show your credentials, if it was in this way that I found myself con- | you please." templating Englishwomen and their clothes since Queen Victoria died. I had an uncomfortable feeling that the average English woman had been libeled and that I had taken my part in this libeling, for had I that the Englishwoman simply couldn't put her gown and hat on properly, even if she should do such a remarkable thing as to

eraged 1,191 lbs, and sold to A. Kahn & and if there is anything I hate it is an ac-Son for J. Shamberg & Son, of New York, cusing mentor within me, telling me I have cusing mentor within me, telling me I have sinned and exhorting me to repentance. In this case the mentor said: "You've been sin-Transactions at the Interstate Yards. | ning against your British sister for years. thinking and saying she didn't know how INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPO- to dress. Come out now. like a man-I LIS. May 25.--Cattle-Receipts small; shipments mean like a woman-and confess to her and America, and ask her forgiveness!" During the last week the accusing voice has been getting almost unmanageable, probably because I have been afflicted with grip, and good from all sources. The veal market was having been convinced that my illness

before I dled and make amends for wrongs

I had about made up my mind to make this week's letter to the Chicago Post a defense of the Englishwoman, when suddenly I found myself restored to such health and self-confidence that I decided to go out and take a walk, viewing the shops and the people in the streets, with the result that now the desire to repent or even the feeling of the necessity of "taking back" what I used to say has left me. What I have said before I repeat-the Englishwoman, that is; the average, everyday one, does not understand the art of dressing, and unless a miracle happens she probably never will understand it. When I started out for my walk yesterday I forgot it was the day mourning .35.00@50.00 was to be put off, and ordinary hues and Common to medium cows and calves ... 20.00@30.00 colors were to resume their former places Hogs-Receipts, 800; shipments, 700. The qual- in the adornment of the Englishwoman. ity was rather ordinary. The market opened Therefore, I received a shock when I saw a red flower in a hat, blue trimming on a dress and suits of various colors. Where was the "smoothness," the style, the "chicness," the fashionableness I had seen in London since the latter part of January? Gone! And the Englishwoman was her-

departed. When I say the "Englishwoman" I mean | course. Then, months afterward, I went | discipline into the royal residence. the average one-the one we are sure to again by the house where he lived, and meet shopping, calling, at concerts, the he came dashing out with all fierceness, as representative Englishwoman. She it is if he would rend me in pieces. I let him mand. All were soon sold, the market closing of whom we all speak when we say "The come (there was nothing else to do, or Englishwoman can't dress." She it is whom I thought I might have libeled; she his nose struck me he saw his error. Then, Fair to choice clipped lambs 4.0094.70 it is who looked so well during the mourn- in a flash, he dropped flat on the ground 3.50@4.00 ing period that had you met her in the and literally licked my shoes. There was streets of Chicago you would not have no attitude abject enough to express the thought, judging her by her clothes, that | depth of his humiliation. And then, like she was anything more or less than one | the dog of this morning, he jumped up of your own inhabitants in mourning. She and ran with all speed back to his doorit is who came out yesterday dressed as | step. she used to dress before the death of Queen Victoria, and she it is who ought always to be quiet in the shade of her gowns and hats, and tailor-made in their cut, for when she attempts to put on pretty nothings and furbelows of other than somber hues one cannot but pass upon her the verdict that she gets them on upside down or wrong side out.

BOSTON AND ITS CULTURE.

The West Sizes Up Both with Reason-

Western Letter in Boston Transcript. A number of years' residence in the West, going there from New England, has con-"sized up" Boston more fairly than exact reciprocity would dictate. Nobody, outside of Boston and New York, takes the Puck and Judge view seriously. It is in Boston only that you find that delightfully amusing class that is willing to assume the credit of that spurious culture. There are, however, many (and from my woman's standpoint I speak more especially of wompart as Hubbites they must "assume a virof absolute ignorance is located just outside the trolley-reach-let us say-of the

Massachusetts Statehouse. "Out West, and I have journeyed in various parts of it, they recognize that preeminence of culture exemplified by some residents of Boston and Cambridge, but spect after reaching the exhibarating air of the prairies or mountains. For several years I was a member of a woman's club in a Western city, and thither came many Eastern women, who, almost without exception, were inclined to patronize us and equally without exception proved their lack not only of culture, but also of the primary foundation of general information. When one of them read a paper it was easy to pick flaws in it, which even her broad a's and elided r's could not disguise-flaws which a grammar school teacher would mark out of the examination papers of her pupils. And just for that reason many Western women are inclined to discredit the real worth of those who truly represent Boston culture. But the Western women are generally too well informed to be long deceived, and people are judged quite as much on their merits there as elsewhere. True, when an Easterner comes among them 'takin' notes' they are likely to treat him as Americans in general treat the book-writing Englishman and laugh afterward at the product of his pen. His sins be upon his own head. They do not believe that every journeying Bostonian has drunk deep of the well of culture. They

know the names of those who are doing great work. They are familiar with geography and have studied history. "But in Boston-greater Boston, I mean, I came to spend the winter here and have visited many clubs and have also met some of the most charming women I have ever known, women whose culture is not acquired solely by residence. But when speak of Minnesota and Wisconsin it is amusing to have people talk of Indians; of Nebraska sodhouses. I never saw a sodhouse during my stay in Nebraska. The Indians in Maine and New York are about all have confronted no cyclone so dreadful as one in Connecticut. The blizzard of 1888 in New York still remains the worst in my experience. Yet to be from the West is to presuppose all sorts of dreadful experiences. such as blizzards, prairie fires, etc. "I say nothing of the mistakes in geography, they may be pardoned. But what of these things which I have noted in women's clubs in and near Boston? I choose from a long list. Edwin Arnold was referred to as the author of 'Sohrab and Rustum.' 'Lady Geraldine's Courtship' was ascribed to the author's husband, and, worse still, Browning himself was misquoted. More than once have I heard Emerson misquoted and once, by a club president, Ruskin's attitude on social questions was ludicrously misstated, and no one seemed to notice the blunder. A woman's club in Oklahoma would not let such things pass. And I have yet to know the Western to Charles Sumner as having been born in Boston, 'Mass.' The first time I heard that solecism, the cold chills crept up my back, but now I have grown hardened, although familiarity can breed no deeper contempt for those who thus insult the fair name of their State. Imagine saying Chicago, 'Ill.,' or Topeka, 'Kan.' But to me the unkindest cut came when I was invited to a lecture on Ibsen and then was told it is more than a decade since our club out West spent a winter on Ibsen! And after knowing the Rubaiyat by heart fifteen years ago, it is a little tiresome to be always having people explain who wrote the Easterners assume that the West is without schools or libraries? I would like to show them the Chicago libraries and art | museums, although I am not a Chicagoan. The percentage of illiteracy in any of the States of the middle West is far less than in New England. The average of intelli-

gence is higher. Have all the educated schools and colleges flourishing there, had no leavening influence?
"We grant the superior advantages Boston. We appreciate its opportunities. We recognize that the most highly cultured when left by herself and to herself. Had class in America abides here. We know but fashionable, though somber. Yes, of sure that the people of the West generally course, somber, but that's a matter of make better use of their opportunities than course, because they're in mourning. Most | do those of the Hub, who are content to of these Englishwomen seem to be dressed rest their claims for culture on their neighin the height of fashion, and in the best of | bors' achievements as they do their claims for good breeding on their revolutionary ancestors, while giving no other proof to the Americans who had observed the substantiate their claim. Honor to whom honor is due! The time has long past when to be from Boston was a sufficient guar-

The Gentlemanly Dog

Bradford Torrey, in May Atlantic

When I approach the painted house on my way homeward, the fat old collie comes running out again, barking. This time, however, he takes but one sniff. He | Majesty and Prince Albert. He was sent to has made a mistake, and realizes it at

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And he is so confused and ashamed that he runs away without waiting to make up. had a minute or two of friendly internothing else worth doing), but the instant

RUNNING A BIG HOTEL.

How a Restaurant Order Passes from

Table to Kitchen. New York Tribune.

"I wonder how many people know how the big hotels are run. I refer to the hotels uptown, which cater to fashionable people. Some time ago, being out of a job. I went to an entrance of one of these entrance was guarded by a man, as it always is twenty hours out of twenty-four. I managed to get by him, and then passed through a number of quarters in which porters, chambermaids and scullions were eating. Then I passed a carpenter shop, other with china, a kitchen, a long row of closets, another kitchen, a bar-which was an oyster counter, a room filled with silver,

another room of closets, and finally a large "There I entered an elevator and went to the floor above, where I found the steward scated at a large double desk. The desk etc. A number of assistants were near it. To these the steward was giving orders. I told him what I wanted, but he was too busy to give me any attention, and told me to come back on some other day. When I did come back the only thing he could do for me was to offer me a place as a checker. tue (of culture) if they have it not." And To make a long story short I accepted the place, learned its requirements and was hours were from 6 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock in the morning and from 5:30 o'clock to o'clock in the morning on one day, and from 11:30 o'clock in the morning to 8:30 o'clock in the evening on the next. third week was reserve week, and then my hours were shorter and I had Sunday to myself. The schedule I have just mentioned applied to all the head waiters, officers, etc. It was arranged in order to concentrate the working forces together for the busiest times of the day-that is, the luncheon, dinner and supper hours.

"There were a number of restaurants in the hotel in which I worked. Each one of waiter and a captain who, with the waiters, looked after the guests. As soon as a guest was seated the waiter, who, by the way, generally had two tables assigned to him. went to the cashier for a check, which was called a kitchen check. Upon this check, which was numbered, the waiter wrote the guest's order, with the wines always at the bottom. The wines desired were announced to the checkers, of which I was one, by the waiter on his way to the kitchen for the waiter gave his name and the number of his table. The checker entered the order on a cashier's book, which, like the kitchen check, was numbered, and then added the number of the table which was being waited on. The checker then issued an order on the bar for the wines, which were delivered to an omnibus, who placed it on the table, the number of which was on the order. Thus the wines were served before the waiter had returned from the kitchen. "Each checker had to attend to the orders of about twenty tables, and if all these tables were occupied at once the checker had to be quick to keep up with his entries, direct the omnibuses, etc. The his finger ends, as all errors, no matter of what size, had to be made up by him. There were over three hundred orders of food and over two hundred orders of wines. and with these the checker had to be thoroughly familiar, as he had no time to refer

well; but if it goes bad it is almost unmanageable. After I had learned the busiwas sent to another hotel. There the head waiters had no control over the waiters. The waiters announced their orders for orders in a careless manner, too. One order for 'sirloin with mushrooms,' read 'squab mush,' and another for 'wheat cakes' read 'white cocks.' Waiters against whom complaints were made were only mildly

that, in spite of appearances, the methods of running our big hotels are quite intri-

"I have said enough, however, to show

ADVENTURES OF A QUEER BOY. Jones Made Trouble in Buckingham

Early in Victoria's Reign.

Edward Vizettelly, in Free Lance. Amid the flood of anecdotes connected with the late Queen and royal family that the press, I do not think anyone has called | cafe, and said this without a blush. attention to the adventure of the "boy Jones" at Buckingham Palace a few years low was twice caught within the royal residence without anyone being able to explain how he got there. On the first occasion he was surprised by a porter early in the had made up a bundle containing a sword, a pot of bear's grease and some old letters. He was covered with soot from head to foot and looked like a sweep, but denied that such was his calling, pointing out that his sooty appearance was due to his having concealed himself in chimneys in the daytime. For a while he had occupied the vacant bedroom of one of the equerries and had left the sooty imprint of his frame on the sheets. He stoutly declared that his intrusion was not for the purpose of theft, but to find out how royalty and "great swells" like royal footmen lived. His examination before the magistrate caused people who have gone West, have all the great amusement. He admitted that he had been in the palace on previous occasions, and for days together. In fact, he had "put up there," he said. He had found it a very comfortable place. The apartment he liked best was the drawing room. During the day he hid behind the furniture, all these Americans been in London when the limitations of the West. But we pro- when he was not up a chimney, but late but he doesn't make much money, the order for general mourning was in ef- test against the assumption that to live at night, when every one had gone to bed, near the Boston public library implies that | he walked about, went into the kitchen and one uses it, or because one lives in the got his food. Then he related that he had asked: "What's this? They have always | transmississippi region one knows nothing | seen the Queen and her ministers in council of the forward movement in literature, art | and had listened to all they had to say or science. Books are bought and read in | When asked if he had worn the same shirt out shopping, at the theaters and in church | Wichita, Weeping Water and Deadwood, | all the time he calmly replied. "Yes, when as well as in Boston or Everett, and I am | it was dirty I washed it in the kitchen. And then he volunteered the information that he knew his way all over the palace and had been right through it-in the Queen's apartments and all. He had found

> politics, he said. This lad revealed himself such a pleasant vagabond, with his amusing ways and astounding impudence, that no very serious punishment was inflicted on him. He was merely put away for a short term. Nor did the House of Correction for a few months.

out that her Majesty was very fond of

soon after his release he was found prowling in the vicinity of the palace. Finally It is a great mortification to a gentle- the authorities induced him to emigrate to manly dog to find himself at fault in this Australia, where he evidently blossomed way. I remember another collie, much into a well-to-do colonist. It was soon after self again and her interlude of glory had | younger than this one, with whom I once | these events that Baron Stockmar was brought over here to introduce order and

DISFIGUREMENT BY SMALLPOX.

How to Avoid the Worst Terror of that Dreaded Disease.

Toledo Medical Compend. The name smallpox is simply a corruption

of two words, "small" "pocks," and in the early stages of the disease these pocks may be distinctly felt under the skin, like fine shot. Later they appear on the surface as vesicles or pimples and finally become the characteristic pustules. Within each of these pustules is set up an active process of ulceration which, if not checked, ga-stroys that portion of the true skin involved, and results in the permanent and unsightly system of scars known as

'pockmarks.' Dr. Elmer Lee, of New York, a noted specialist, had this to say on the subject of preventing these pockmarks, or pits: "Smallpox pitting can be prevented by and I think the most desirable is one that is made of ozone and glycerin. The glycerin has the body to hold the ozone, and also, being such a very heavy liquid, enables it to be worked into the pores of the skin and to check fermentative processes that make up a large part of the ulceration. If this fermentation, which is a part of the ulcerative process, can be stopped, then pitting can be prevented. The less the ulceration the less pitting. If the ulceration can be entirely prevented there will be only an exterior scab, which leaves no pit.

'The trouble with grease or ointments which are sometimes applied to the face is that they are not true antiseptics, and have no chemical influence to stop the ulceration. While they lessen the friction, and therefore are soothing, they do not check the fermentative process of the ulcer. What is wanted is a true antiseptic that will control and stop the chemical ferment. We have such prepared under the trade names of glycozone and hydrozone. There is also another preparation that is useful in combination with the two preceding ones. It is a liquid soap made of vegetable oils combined with glycerin, and is known as elixo. Wherever these agents have been properly and faithfully used pitting has been prevented "The skin should be first cleansed with the elixo and water, then treated with diluted hydrozone, and this followed by the heavy liquid 'glycozone,' very powerful destroyer of ferments. Glycozone is milder, but more lasting. The hydrozone acts only upon dead matter or matter in process of putrefaction. Applied to healthy skin it would have no more effect

than water, but applied to a sore it pro-"The treatment I have indicated should be repeated daily. If that is done there will be no pitting. This pitting is the worst feature of smallpox. The deaths from the disease have never been so numerous as is popularly supposed, but the evil of pitting can hardly be overestimated. It is not only an embarrassment-it is a great injury. Hydrozone is double-strength peroxide of hydrogen, and is now generally used by the medical profession instead of the latter.

His First Order.

"Wonder if the craze is really going to attack us?" queried a down-town tailor the ther day.

"Shirtwaists for men. Had my first cusemer this afternoon."

"Sure's you're a foot high. Hasn't been out of here two hours. And you should have seen him. I had to keep behind him, for fear he'd see me laughing. He was a sight. Fat? He had it in rolls like these advertisements for baby food. He was using both hands and two handkerchiefs to mop away the perspiration. His hair was clipped and looked as if it had laid checker had to have the prices of things at | cut in the dew. His collar was wilted and his shirt front was as limp as if he had worn it to fall into the river.

" 'Hot!' he grunted, as he rolled in. 'Hotter'n a menag rie!" "'Very,' I managed to gasp, as I sidestepped so as to get him between me and

his eyes.
"'Devilishest hottest weather I ever saw this time of year. Outrage, in this clinate. Take my measure for a shirtwaist. Make her loose and make her gauzy. Pick it out yourself. I'm too hot to do anything but breathe. Make her red, with white stripes or polka dots. For heaven's wines all in one breath, and the omnibuses sake, let me sit down. I chased a street were slow. The waiters wrote out their car like a chump. It was goin' ten miles to my one. All I wanted to do was to kll the conductor for laughing at me. Can wait here till that thing's done?' "I got rid of him by telling him about a cool drink I had at the soda fountain in the middle of the block and promising him to have the shirtwaist done to-morrow. I never cut one, but he's an easy subejct. I'll just put the main structure together in the shape of a balloon, and then put gathering strings at either end and

If this weather keeps up he'll never ask any questions." A Waiter's Tips.

sew in a couple of mutton-chop sleeves.

Philadelphia Record. "Sometimes," said the waiter, "I make as much as \$50 a week in tips." has been pouring through the columns of stood in the palm roof of a fashionable lowest tip I get is 50 cents," he con-"That is given me by the young tinued. after the Queen's marriage. This young fel- man who brings his girl to luncheon, and very properly, buys no wine because he 's not yet married to her. The man who buys to settle of \$3 or \$9, and this man tips me morning leisurely surveying one of the \$1, never less. The dinner and supper tips apartments. On being searched nothing of are the big ones. You, for instance, come importance was found upon him, but he to me and say: 'Henri, I am bringing five guests to dinner here to-morrow at 7. I wish to spend \$50. Reserve that corner table for me and see that the flowers and the candles are beautiful. I'll drop in at noon to look over the menu you will draw up.' For my trouble you tip me, maybe, \$5. If your dinner party is a larger one, and you spend on it, say, \$80, you may tip me \$10. Some exceedingly generous persons have been known to tip me \$15 for a dinner without any swooning being done by me. The biggest tip I ever got was \$50, but the man was drunk. A percentage of my tips goes, of course, to the head waiter. A man, by the way, who isn't tipped half enough is the fellow in the hall who looks after the hats and wraps. He gives you no check, and yet among the hundred guests whose things are in his charge he remembers you, and when you come out to go be has your wraps ready for you without any questioning or any delay. A wonderful memory the fellow has.

To Look at Your Stomach.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. W. C. Fuchs, manager of the Chicago Xray laboratory, has evolved a method by which physicians may peer through a spyglass into a patient's stomach and see clearly illumined all the parts of that organ. The method makes use of a peculiar effect which the X-ray has on tongstate of calcium, barium, platinum, cyanide and uranium. When put on the other side of a wall of any material opposite an X-ray in-strument, they will illuminate and give forth a clear light. The patient is made to drink a glassful of these salts dissolved in water, and an X-ray machine placed so as to cast rays on the stomach, causes the he fare very badly when caught a second liquid to light up the interior of the stomtime. On this occasion he was caught ach. An instrument called a cystoscope crouching in a recess, and being dragged | which is a sort of telescope fitted with out of it, was taken to the police station. | small mirror so that the observer can see He then told the magistrate that he had out at right angles to the end, is then concealed himself under a sofa in one of pushed down the patient's throat into his the Queen's private apartments and had stomach, and the physician makes his exoverheard a long conversation between her amination. The method is also used in diseases of the bladder. Formerly the cystoscope was used with a small electric light